

# Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



## SECTION 1: Identification

**Product Identifier:** Arctic Low Pour Hydraulic Oil  
**Other means of identification:** Phillips 66® Arctic Low Pour Hydraulic Oil 15  
**Code:** LBPH814632  
**Issue date:** 14-Nov-2022  
**Relevant identified uses:** Industrial Hydraulic Fluid  
**Uses advised against:** All others  
**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number:** CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887  
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300  
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531  
**Manufacturer/Supplier:** Phillips 66 Lubricants  
A Division of Phillips 66 Company  
P.O. Box 421959  
Houston, Texas 77242-1959  
**SDS Information:** URL: [www.phillips66.com/SDS](http://www.phillips66.com/SDS)  
Phone: 800-762-0942  
Email: SDS@P66.com  
**Customer Service:** U.S.: 800-368-7128 or International: 1-832-765-2500  
**Technical Information:** 1-877-445-9198  
**Initial supplier identifier (Canada):** Phillips 66 Canada Ltd.  
PO Box 258, Station M  
Calgary, AB T2P 2H9  
**Telephone:** 587-233-6600  
**Customer Service:** 800-633-0383

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### Classified Hazards

H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: None known

HHNOC: None known

### Label elements



#### DANGER

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting; P405 - Store locked up; P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics	64742-47-8	80-90

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician. (see Note to Physician)

**Inhalation:** First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** Inhalation of oil mists or vapors generated at elevated temperatures or by equipment failure in high pressure systems using this material may cause respiratory irritation. Accidental ingestion can result in minor irritation of the digestive tract, nausea and diarrhea. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation

**Notes to Physician:** Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil-laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long-term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 0      Flammability: 1      Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard  
1 = slight hazard  
2 = moderate hazard  
3 = severe hazard  
4 = extreme hazard

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam may cause frothing of materials heated above 212°F / 100°C. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Equipment failure in high pressure systems using this material can result in an atomized spray of oil droplets that may encompass large areas. Oil spray readily ignites, and the resulting fire is usually torchlike with a high rate of heat release.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant

(see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures. Equipment failure in high pressure systems using this material can result in an atomized spray of oil droplets that may encompass large areas. Oil spray readily ignites, and the resulting fire is usually torchlike with a high rate of heat release.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Equipment failure in high pressure systems using this material can result in an atomized spray of oil droplets that may encompass large areas.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

None.

#### Biological occupational exposure limits

None.

**Engineering controls:** General ventilation should be adequate for normal conditions of intended use. Additional engineering controls may be necessary if working with the product in enclosed areas and/or at elevated temperatures.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye/face protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber.

**Respiratory Protection:** Respiratory protection is not normally required under intended conditions of use. Emergencies or conditions that could result in significant airborne exposures may require the use of NIOSH approved respiratory protection. An industrial hygienist or other appropriate health and safety professional should be consulted for specific guidance under these situations.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

<b>Color:</b>	Light amber
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Petroleum
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting / freezing point:</b>	No data
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	No data
<b>Flash point:</b>	> 203 °F / > 95 °C
<b>Method:</b>	Cleveland Open Cup (COC), ASTM D92
<b>Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):</b>	No data
<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	No data
<b>Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	No data
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	No data
<b>Vapor density:</b>	>1 (air = 1)
<b>Relative density:</b>	0.857 @ 60°F (15.6°C) (water = 1)
<b>Solubility:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	No data
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No data
<b>Viscosity:</b>	5.5 cSt @ 100°C; 13.5 - 16.0 cSt @ 40°C
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	No data

#### Other information

<b>Particle characteristics</b>	No data
<b>Pour point:</b>	-51 °F / -46 °C
<b>Bulk density</b>	7.14 lbs/gal

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity:** Not chemically reactive.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on Toxicological Effects

#### Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		>5 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not expected to be irritating.

**Skin Sensitization:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available.

**Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Carcinogenicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

#### Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <2% aromatics

Additional Information (Reproductive toxicity): Hydrosulfurized kerosene applied to the skin of female rats at 494, 330, or 165 mg/kg daily for 7 consecutive weeks (pre-mating, mating, and gestation), or for 8 consecutive weeks in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

**GHS Classification:**  
**No classified hazards**

**Toxicity:** Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of jet fuel and kerosine streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/L. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions, in closed systems to prevent evaporative loss. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. Kerosines should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosine show measured or predicted Log Kow values ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

**Mobility in Soil:** On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. It is possible that some of the higher molecular weight hydrocarbons will be adsorbed on sediment. Biodegradation in water is a minor loss process. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 0.1 to 0.7 days.

**Other adverse effects:** None anticipated.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**UN Number:** Not regulated

**UN proper shipping name:** None

**Transport hazard class(es):** None

**Packing Group:** None

**Environmental Hazard(s):** This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

**Special precautions for user:** If shipped by land in a packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons or more, the provisions of 49 CFR, Part 130 apply. (Contains oil)

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not applicable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### **CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

### **CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)**

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

### **CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.



**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)**

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

**California Proposition 65**

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

**International Inventories**

TSCA (United States): All ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.  
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
14-Nov-2022	25-Jun-2020	LBPH814632	FINAL

**Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:**

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2); Composition (Section 3); First Aid (Section 4); Fire Fighting information (Section 5); Accidental Release information (Section 6); Handling and Storage information (Section 7); Exposure limits (Section 8); Environmental hazards (Section 12); Regulatory information (Section 15)

**Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:**

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

**Precautionary Statements**

- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
- P405 - Store locked up
- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Guide to Abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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